الأربعون الفقهية

في أحكام النساء

Forty Hadith

on Rulings Pertaining to Women

Taught by

Ustadha Idman

Graduate of Faculty of Shariah from College of Masjid alNabawi

Sunday's after Dhuhr via Zoom

الصلاة

Prayer

لَا تُقْبَلُ صَلَاةُ المَرْأَةِ إِذَا حَاضَتِ إِلَّا بِخِمَارٍ

The prayer of the women who has reached puberty is not accepted without khimar

وعن عائشة رضي الله عنها أنِ النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم قال: لا يَقبَلُ الله صلاةَ حائض إلا بخمار.

'Ā'ishah (may Allah be pleased with her) reported that the Prophet (may Allah's peace and blessings be upon him) said: "Allah does not accept the prayer of any woman who has reached the age of menstruation unless [she is] veiled."

جَوازُ خُرُوجِ النِّساءِ إِلَى المَساجِدِ

Permissibility of women going to the masjid

عن عبد الله بن عمر رضي الله عنهما عَنِ النَّبِيِّ - صلى الله عليه وسلم - قَالَ:
«لا تَمنَعُوا إِمَاء الله مسَاجِد الله...»

It was narrated that Ibn ‘Umar said that Allāh’s Messenger (salallāhu ‘alaihi wassallam) said: Do not prevent the female servants of Allāh from praying in the Mosque.

ماذا تَفْعَلُ المَرْأَةُ إِذا أَخْطَأَ الإِمامُ فِي الصَّلَاةِ؟

What does the women do if the Imam makes a mistake?

عن أبي هريرة رضي الله عنه مرفوعًا: «التَّسْبِيحُ للرجال، والتَّصْفِيق للنساء»

Abu Hurayrah (may Allah be pleased with him) reported that the Prophet (may Allah's peace and blessings be upon him)said: "Tasbīh is for the men, and clapping is for the women."

اسْتِحْبابُ شُهُودِ النِّساءِ لِصَلَاةِ العِيدِ

The desirability of women witnessing the ‘Eid prayer

وَعَن أُمِّ عطيّة رضيَ الله عَنْهَا قالت: "أُمِرْنا أَنْ نُخْرِجَ الْعواتِقَ والحُيَّضَ في العيدينِ، يَشْهدْنَ الخَيْرَ ودعْوَةَ المسلمين، ويعتزِلُ الحُيَّضُ المصلى"

Umm ‘Atiyah (may Allah be pleased with her) said: “We were commanded – meaning the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) to bring out to the Eid prayers the adolescent girls and the women in seclusion, and he commanded the menstruating women to avoid the prayer-place of the Muslims.”

الجنائز

Funerals

تَحْرِيمُ لَطْمِ الخُدُودِ والنِّيَاحَةِ عَلَى المَيِّتِ

Prohibition of slapping cheeks and wailing over a dead body

عن عبد الله، قالَ رسولِ اللهِ صلى اللهِ عليهِ وسلم: ليسَ مِنَّا مَن ضَرَبَ الخُدُودَ، وشَقَّ الجُيُوبَ، ودَعا بدَعْوى الجاهِلِيَّةِ.

'Abdullah Ibn Mas'ud (May Allah be pleased with him) said: The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said, "He who (on befalling a calamity) slaps his cheeks, tears his clothes and follows the ways and traditions of the Days of Ignorance is none of us."

عَذَاب النَّائِحَةِ يَوْمَ القِيامَةِ

Punishment of the wailing women on the Day of Judgement

عن أبي مالك الأشعري، حدّثه أن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم قال: أَرْبَعٌ فِي أُمَّتِي مِنْ أَمْرِ الجاهِلِيَّةِ لا يَتْرُكُونَهُنَّ: الفَخْرُ فِي الأَحْسابِ، والطَّعْنُ فِي الأَنْسابِ، والاسْتِسْقاءُ بالنُّجُومِ، والنِّياحَةُ. وقالَ: النَّائِحَةُ إذا لَمْ تَتُبْ قَبْلَ مَوْتِها، تُقامُ يَوْمَ القِيامَةِ وعليها سِرْبالٌ مِنْ قَطِرانٍ، ودِرْعٌ مِنْ جَرَبٍ.

Abu Malik al-Ash'ari reported Allah's Messenger said

Among my people there are four characteristics belonging to pre-Islamic period which they do not abandon: boasting of high rank, reviling other peoples' genealogies, seeking rain by stars, and walling. And he (further) said: If the wailing woman does not repent before she dies, she will be made to stand on the Day of Resurrection wearing a garment of pitch and a chemise of mange.

كَيْفِيَّةُ تَغْسِيلِ المَيِّتِ

How to wash a women's corpse

عن أم عطية قالت: دَخَلَ عَلَيْنا رَسولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ حِينَ تُوُفِّيَت ابْنَتُهُ، فَقالَ: اغْسِلْنَها ثَلاثًا، أَوْ خَمْسًا، أَوْ أَكْثَرَ مِن ذلكَ إنْ رَأَيْتُنَّ ذلكَ، بِماءٍ وسِدْرٍ، واجْعَلْنَ في الآخِرَةِ كافُورًا - أَوْ شَيْئًا مِن كافُورٍ - فإذا فَرَغْتُنَّ فآذِنَّنِي، فَلَمَّا فَرَغْنا آذَنَّاهُ، فأعْطانا حِقْوَهُ، فقالَ: أَشْعِرْنَها إيَّاهُ تَعْنِي إزارَهُ.

It was narrated that Umm 'Atiyyah said:

"One of the daughters of the Prophet died, and he sent word to us saying: 'Wash her with water and lotus leaves, and wash her an odd number of times, three, or five, or seven if you think (that is needed), and put some camphor in it the last time. And when you have finished, inform me.' When we finished, we finished, we informed him, and he threw his informed him, and he threw his waist-wrap to us and said: 'Shroud her in it.' And we combed her hair and put it in three braids, and put it behind her."

وُقُوفُ الإِمامِ عِنْدَ وَسَطِ المَرْأَةِ إذا صَلّى عَلَيْها

The imaam stands at the middle of the women during her funeral prayer

عن سَمُرَةَ بنِ جندبٍ قالَ: صلَّيتُ وَراءَ النَّبيِّ ﷺ علي امرأةٍ ماتت في نفاسِها فقامَ عليْها للصَّلاةِ وَسَطَها.

Samura ibn Jundub said, "I prayed behind God's messenger over a woman who had died in childbirth, and he stood opposite her waist."

الصيام

Fasting

لَا تَصُومُ المَرْأَةُ نَفْلاً إِلَّا بِإِذْنِ زَوْجِها

A women should not perform voluntary fast without the permission of her husband

عن أبي هريرة، عن النّبيّ صلى الله عليه وسلم: لا تَصُومُ المَرْأَةُ وبَعْلُها شاهِدٌ إلّا بإذْنِه.

Narrated Abu Huraira:
The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "A woman should not fast (optional fasts) except with her husband's permission if he is at home (staying with her)

تَقْبِيلُ الصَّائِمِ لِزَوْجِهِ

Ruling on a fasting person kissing his wife

عن عائشة رضي الله عنها قالت: كانَ النبيُّ ﷺ يُقَبِّلُ ويُباشِرُ وهو صائِمٌ، وكانَ أمْلَكَكُمْ لِإِرْبِهِ.

'A'isha said, "God's messenger used to kiss and embrace while he was fasting, but he was the one of you who had most control over his desire."

اسْتِحْبابُ اعْتِكافِ المَرْأَةِ في العَشْرِ الأَوَاخِرِ مِنْ رَمَضانَ

Desirability of I'tikaaf for women during the last 10 nights of Ramadan

عن عائشة رضي الله عنه: أَنَّ النبيَّ ﷺ كانَ يَعْتَكِفُ العَشْرَ الأَواخِرَ مِن رَمَضانَ حتّى تَوَفّاهُ اللَّهُ، ثُمَّ اعْتَكَفَ أَزْواجُه مِن بَعْدِه.

'A'isha (Allah be pleased with her) reported that the Messenger of Allah (may peace he upon him) used to observe i'tikif in the last ten days of Ramadan till Allah called him back (to his heavenly home). Then his wives observed i'tikaf after him.

الزكاة

Zakat

زَكاةُ الذّهَبِ وَالحُلِيِّ

Zakat on gold and jewelry

عن عمروِ بن شعيب، عن أبيه، عن جده، أنَّ امرأةً أتتِ النبيَّ عليه السلامُ ومعها ابنةٌ لها وفي يدِ ابنتها مسكتانِ غليظتانِ من ذهبٍ فقال لها أتعطينَ زكاةَ هذا قالت لا قال أيسرُّكِ أن يسوِّرَكِ اللهُ بهما يومَ القيامةِ سوارًا من نارٍ قال فخلعتْهما فألقتْهما إلى النبيِّ عليهِ السلامُ وقالت هما للهِ ولرسولِه.

'Amr bin Shu'aib on his father's authority said that his grandfather reported: A woman came to the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) and she was accompanied by her daughter who wore two heavy gold bangles in her hands. He said to her: Do you pay zakat on them? She said: No. He then said: Are you pleased that Allah may put two bangles of fire on your hands? Thereupon she took them off and placed them before the Prophet (ﷺ) saying: They are for Allah and His Messenger.

جَوازُ أَخْذِ المَرْأَةِ المالَ بِالمَعْرُوفِ مِنْ زَوْجِها البَخِيلِ دُونَ عِلْمِهِ

Permissibility of a women taking money from her miserly husband without his knowledge

عن عائشة، أنَّ هِنْدَ بِنْتَ عُتْبَةَ، قالَتْ: يا رَسولَ اللَّهِ إنَّ أبا سُفْيانَ رَجُلٌ شَحِيحٌ وليسَ يُعْطِينِي ما يَكْفِينِي وولَدِي، إلّا ما أَخَذْتُ منه وهو لا يَعْلَمُ، فقالَ: خُذِي ما يَكْفِيكِ وولَدَكِ، بالمَعروفِ.

'Aishah (May Allah be pleased with her) said:

Hind, the wife of Abu Sufyan, said to the Prophet (ﷺ): Abu Sufyan is a miserly man and does not give me and my children adequate provisions for maintenance unless I take something from his possession without his knowledge. The Prophet (ﷺ) said to her, "Take from his possessions on a reasonable basis that much which may suffice for you and your children."

المناسك

Hajj Rites

النَّهْيُ عَنْ سَفَرِ المَرْأَةِ بِدُونِ مَحْرَمٍ

Prohibition of women traveling without a mahram

عن أبي هريرة رضي الله عنه قال: قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم : "لا يحل لامرأة تؤمن بالله واليوم الآخر تسافر مسيرة يوم وليلة إلا مع ذي محرم عليها"

Abu Hurairah (May Allah be pleased with him) reported: The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said, "It is not permissible for a woman who believes in Allah and the Last Day to make a journey of one day and night unless she is accompanied by a Mahram (husband or any other relative to whom she is prohibited to marry)."

جَوازُ حَجِّ المَرْأَةِ عَنْ غَيْرِها

Permissibility of women doing Hajj on behalf of another

عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ أَنَّ امْرَأَةً، مِنْ جُهَيْنَةَ جَاءَتْ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَقَالَتْ إِنَّ أُمِّي نَذَرَتْ أَنْ تَحُجَّ، فَلَمْ تَحُجَّ حَتَّى مَاتَتْ أَفَأَحُجُّ عَنْهَا قَالَ " نَعَمْ. حُجِّي عَنْهَا، أَرَأَيْتِ لَوْ كَانَ عَلَى أُمِّكِ دَيْنٌ أَكُنْتِ قَاضِيَةً اقْضُوا اللَّهَ، فَاللَّهُ أَحَقُّ بِالْوَفَاءِ ".

Narrated Ibn `Abbas:A woman from the tribe of Juhaina came to the Prophet (ﷺ) and said, "My mother had vowed to perform Hajj but she died before performing it. May I perform Hajj on my mother's behalf?" The Prophet (ﷺ) replied, "Perform Hajj on her behalf. Had there been a debt on your mother, would you have paid it or not? So, pay Allah's debt as He has more right to be paid."

ماذا تَفْعَلُ المَرْأَةُ إِذا جاءَها الحَيْضُ فِي الحَجِّ؟

What does a women do if her menses comes during Hajj?

وَعَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: خَرَجْنَا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ لَا نَذْكُرُ إِلَّا الْحَجَّ فَلَمَّا كُنَّا بِسَرِفَ طَمِثْتُ فَدَخَلَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَأَنَا أَبْكِي فَقَالَ: «لَعَلَّكِ نَفِسْتِ؟» قُلْتُ: نَعَمْ قَالَ: «فَإِنَّ ذَلِكِ شَيْءٌ كَتَبَهُ اللَّهُ عَلَى بَنَاتِ آدَمَ فَافْعَلِي مَا يَفْعَلُ الْحَاجُّ غَيْرَ أَنْ لَا تَطُوفِي بِالْبَيْتِ حَتَّى تَطْهُرِي»

'A'isha said: We went out with the Prophet mentioning nothing but the hajj, and when we were at Sarif (A place near at-Tan'im) I began to menstruate. The Prophet came in and finding me weeping, he said, "Perhaps you are menstruating." When I replied that I was, he said, "That is something which God has decreed for the daughters of Adam; but do what the pilgrims do, with the exception of going round the House, till you are purified."

لا حَلْقَ عَلَى النِّساءِ فِي الحَجِّ

Women do not shave their heads in Hajj

وَعَنِ اِبْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اَللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا, عَنِ اَلنَّبِيِّ - صلى الله عليه وسلم -قَالَ: لَيْسَ عَلَى اَلنِّسَاءِ حَلْقٌ, وَإِنَّمَا يُقَصِّرْنَ.

Ibn Abbas narrated that the Messenger of Allah said "Women (pilgrims) do not have to shave (their heads); they may only shorten their hair."

العَقِيقَةُ عَنْ البِنْتَ المَوْلُودَةِ

Aqiqah for the female newborn

عَنْ أُمِّ كُرْزٍ، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم قَالَ " فِي الْغُلاَمِ شَاتَانِ مُكَافَأَتَانِ وَفِى الْجَارِيَةِ شَاةٌ "

It was narrated from Um Kurz that the Messenger of Allah said: "for a boy two sheep of equal age, and for a girl, one sheep."

النَّهْيُ عَنْ قَتْلِ النِّسَاءِ المُسالِمَاتِ فِي الحُرُوبِ

Prohibition of killing women during war

عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ، أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّ امْرَأَةً وُجِدَتْ فِي بَعْضِ مَغَازِي رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم مَقْتُولَةً فَأَنْكَرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم ذَلِكَ وَنَهَى عَنْ قَتْلِ النِّسَاءِ وَالصِّبْيَانِ.

Narrated Ibn 'Umar: That a woman was found killed in one of the expeditions of the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ), so the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) rebuked that, and he prohibited killing women and children.